



Alternative Solutions For Mid-Block Crossings.

Maricopa County Trails Commission
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Problem Definition

- ✖ Canals intersect more than 150 arterial streets in a mid-block location away from a signalized intersection.
- ✖ Not consistently marked or protected.
- ✖ Can pose a threat to trail users.
- ✖ Pedestrian Design Assistance Program report.





Crossing Type Considerations

✦ Each crossing type should be considered based on:

- Street classification.
- User mode, i.e. pedestrian, horse, bicycle.
- Traffic & Trail Volume.
- Physical Constraints.
- Cost.

Design Considerations

- ✖ Connections to bikeway systems.
- ✖ Minimize conflicts.
- ✖ Clear sight distance and visibility.
- ✖ Cost effective.
- ✖ Safe for all users.
- ✖ Regional applicability.
- ✖ Sufficient lighting.
- ✖ Heighten driver awareness.
- ✖ Accommodate equestrians.
- ✖ Strive for parity.

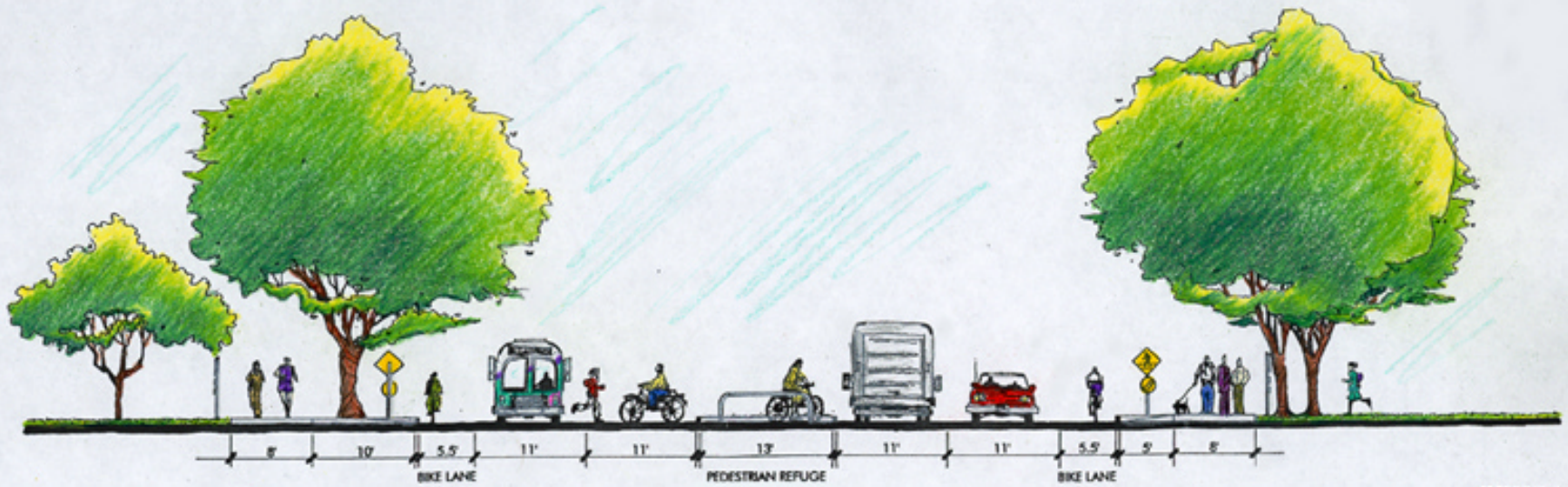


Minimum Design Criteria

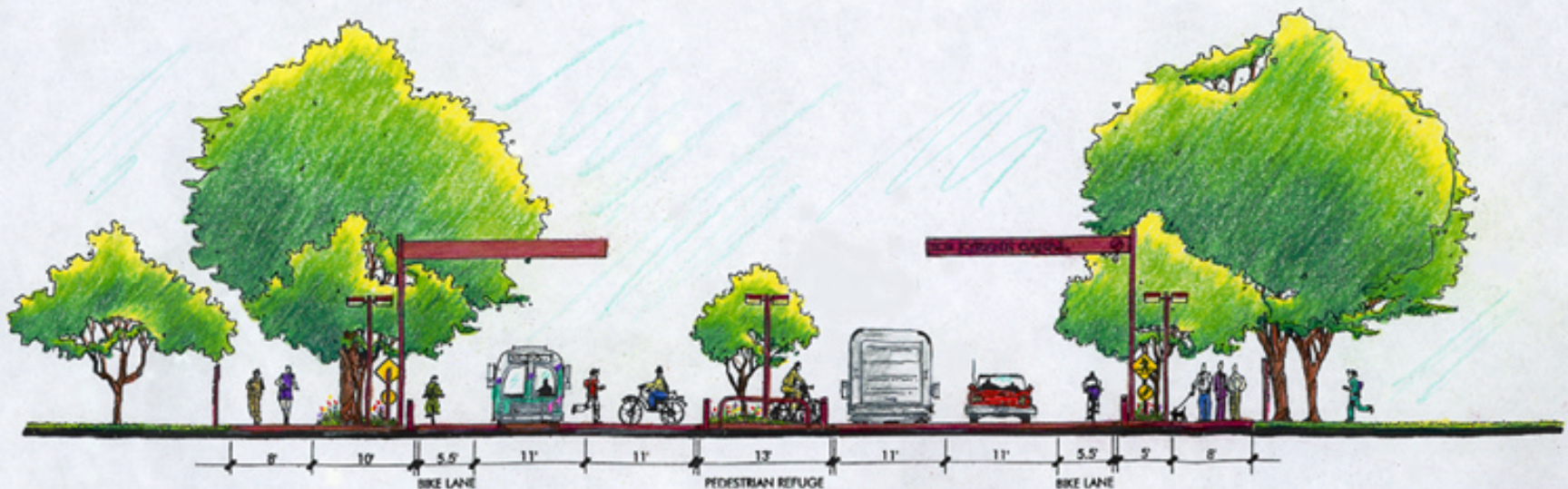
- ✖ Provide heightened awareness to the vehicle driver of the crossing through traffic calming or signalization.
- ✖ Provide some boundaries for the trail user by enhancing the visibility of the crossing.
- ✖ Reduce the crossing distance to two lanes at a time.

Recommended Approach

- ✦ Curb extension to narrow lane width, raised sidewalk, rumble strip.
- ✦ Median island refuge and surface textures on approach, with traditional signing, and an option for in-pavement lighting.
- ✦ Pedestrian activated traffic signal device with traditional striping.



PROTOTYPE B
PROPOSED MINIMUM STANDARDS



Types of Mid-Block Crossings

- At-Grade
- Grade Separated

At Grade
Crossing
over an
arterial,
along a
canal.



Mid-Block Crossing

This mid-block crossing could be enhanced with a median treatment.





At-Grade Crossings

Signals

✦ Dictated by Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)

✦ Advantages

- Enhanced safety and visibility of pedestrians.
- Motorists understand and respond to this device.
- Increased user control.
- Improved sight distances.
- No turning movement conflict points.
- Mid-block flashing signal provides warning to drivers.

Signals

Disadvantages

- Most crossings will not meet warrant conditions.
 - Approximately 200 to 300 pedestrians per hour.
- High installation cost.
- Disruption of traffic flow.
- Additional maintenance involved.
- Flashing signal does not provide a barrier for safe crossing.

Estimated Cost:
\$50,000 to \$80,000
(2001 dollars).

Signals

Signal
with a
pedestrian
refuge
median on
a six lane
arterial.



Raised Crosswalks

Advantages

- Reduced vehicle speeds.
- Easier crossing for pedestrians and wheelchair users.
- Crosswalks are more visible to drivers.

Disadvantages

- Somewhat expensive.
- May impact bicyclists.
- May impact drainage.
- Recommend only in specific situations.

**Estimated Cost: \$16,600
(2001 dollars).**

Textures

Advantages

- Increased alertness for users and drivers.
- Aesthetically pleasing.

**Estimated Cost: \$10,000
(2001 dollars).**

Disadvantages

- No physical prevention of high vehicle speeds.
- Lack of accessibility to pedestrian in crossing.
- Noisy.
- Not favored by bicyclists.

Textures -- Combination

Traditional
traffic signal
with textured
crosswalk.



Textures -- Intersection

Four way
stop
intersection
with textured
pavement.



Railroad Arm Crossing

Advantages

- Drivers will stop for the arms.
- Users will have good control over traffic gaps.
- Readily recognizable to drivers.
- Activated only when it is needed.

Disadvantages

- Relatively expensive to install.
- Not previously used in this type of application.

**Estimated Cost: \$118,000
(2001 dollars).**

Railroad Arm Crossing

Trail users
are safer at
controlled
intersections.



Signing and Striping

Advantages

- Cost efficient.
- Widely recognized by motorists.
- Enhances visibility of crosswalks for drivers.

Disadvantages

- Give users a false sense of security.
- Do not physically prevent or high vehicle speeds or driver inattention.

Estimated Cost: \$500 to \$3,000 (2001 dollars).

Signing and Striping Combination

Pedestrian crossing (signing and striping) with activated signal.





In-pavement Lighting

Advantages

- Increased visibility to drivers.
- Some user control over traffic gaps.
- Activated only when needed.

Disadvantages

- Somewhat expensive to build.
- Relatively new technology.

**Estimated Cost: \$15,000
to \$23,000 (2001 dollars).**

In-pavement Lighting



In-pavement lighting across a five lane arterial.



Curb Extension (Bulb-Out)

Advantages

- Barrier at roadway edge slows down drivers.
- Driver recognition of bicycle/pedestrian facility
 - uses extra caution
- Users better seen by drivers
- Less travel distance across roadway for users.

Disadvantages

- Only works on streets with lanes wider than 11 feet.
- Additional accommodations for bicyclist space needed.

**Estimated Cost: \$1,660
(2001 dollars).**

Curb Extension (Bulb-Out)

Curb Extensions can also be used for traffic calming.



Pedestrian Refuge (Median)

Advantages

- Reduced vehicle speed.
- Enhanced pedestrian safety and visibility.
- May prevent passing at pedestrian and bicycle crossings.
- Provides space to wait for gaps in traffic.
- Added attention to canal trail system.
- Low-cost approach with a low impact on vehicle delay or safety.



Pedestrian Refuge (Median)

Disadvantages

- Lanes must be wider than 11 feet.
- Limited effect on speed of traffic.
- Limited access for canal maintenance vehicles.
- Possible maintenance costs.
- Lack of bicyclist space along roadway.

Estimated Cost: \$40,000 to \$280,000 (2001 dollars).

Pedestrian Refuge (Median)





Grade-Separated Crossings

Overhead Bridge/Overpass

Advantages

- No impediments in volume or speed of traffic.
- Pedestrian security from vehicular collision.

Disadvantages

- Requires sufficient space for ramps and utilities.
- Can create a visual intrusion on nearby backyards.
- Costly.

Estimated Cost: \$350,000 to \$1.0 Million+ (2001 dollars).

Overhead Bridge/Overpass

Grade
separated
walkway
over a
seven lane
arterial.



Overhead Bridge/Overpass

Grade
separated
walkway
over a
three lane
arterial.



Overhead Bridge/Overpass

Not
everyone
uses
overhead
walkways.





Underground Tunnel/Underpass



Advantages

- No impediments in volume or speed of traffic.
- Pedestrian security from vehicular collision.

Estimated Cost:
\$500,000 - \$1.0 Million+
(2001 Dollars)



Disadvantages

- Requires sufficient space for ramps and utilities.
- Strong security objections.
- One of the most costly alternatives.
- High maintenance and cleaning cost.

Underground Tunnel/Underpass

Underground
walkway
below a six
lane arterial.



Underground Tunnel/Underpass

Underpass
adjacent to
a river.





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